

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

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News has been received of the death of Robert J. Creighton, who was well known here during the last years of the Gibson administration. Mr. Creighton was a thorough journalist and was noted as an incisive writer and a man of more than ordinary resources during his connection with the press here.

By reference to our foreign news columns it will be seen it is claimed a duty of one cent a pound on raw sugars will be imposed at the extra session of congress next September. The assurance that the measure will be a means of obtaining revenue is in harmony with the democratic doctrine on the tariff question. Should the statement prove true the measure will be of great benefit to Hawaiian planters.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The special press dispatch from Washington, published elsewhere, claims to throw some light upon the contents of Minister Blount's report to the United States government. Private advices received by the Monowai Thursday confirm the main statements of the dispatch. The statement that it is not "in the logic of the situation that the monarchy should be restored" will be generally admitted; not even the royalists claim there is any "logic" in their demand for the ex-queen's restoration. The statement that the Provisional government and the wishes of the people of Hawaii are daily becoming more harmonious is also in accordance with the facts, which everybody has believed would be faithfully and conscientiously represented to the United States government by Minister Blount. Stable government seems to be the objective point and policy of the United States in this matter, and this all admit cannot be obtained under a monarchical form of government in Hawaii.

The day of political and financial blustering is over in these Hawaiian islands. Final determination has been reached since January 14th last and it needs not now be expected that any plans of local compromise will be accepted by the taxpayers of the country. If any have so far forgotten the principles of political and business economy as to think the interests of the people can be set aside at this late date to meet the eccentricities or corporate interests of individuals, it is time to awaken them, no matter how rudely, from such unhealthy dreaming. Money is a power but it is not powerful enough to direct the interests of a nation through private channels in such a crisis as is now happily passing in Hawaii.

The splendid showing made in the department of finance is reassuring and encouraging. A government that can bring forward such financial statements as have been weekly reported in the councils, has no difficulty in securing and retaining public confidence. Had the solvency of the government been under special trial before the eyes of the world—as in fact it has been—it could not have emerged more triumphantly than it has during the past forty-eight hours. A government whose friends rally around it on a moment's notice with untold thousands to save it from the attack of its foes, is not only solvent, but proclaims that bankruptcy cannot be forced upon it by the ordinary conditions surrounding individual wealth.

The removal of the troops from the barracks to the palace is significant to those who have eyes to see. There is no doubt the government is acting judiciously in the matter, and that the logic of events warrants its action. The

Provisional government is responsible for the peace and quiet of the community, and it proposes to be in a position to keep it inviolate. There is not a person in Honolulu this morning who does not know the government means exactly what its actions say, louder than words could, and that it will act up to the plan so prudently and wisely determined upon.

If Mr. Charles Nordhoff has not been allowed to scribble falsehoods about Hawaii unrebuked, there is absolutely no reason why Mr. J. T. Stacker, the local royalist scribbler for the San Francisco Examiner, should be allowed to do so. A sample of Mr. Stacker's "dirty work" is printed in this paper this morning. Perhaps comment is unnecessary, and it is little wonder that the invidious familiarity of such a nondescript journalist, as Mr. Stacker, should be deemed publicly odious. We do not favor personalities, but in this case Mr. Stacker has forced his objectionable personality upon public notice.

MELANGE.

(From Daily, June 3.)

The prophets of the royalist cause are experiencing the nausea produced by hope deferred. Since the days of Shakespeare the calling in of gold has been a typical method of taking revenge on the unsuspecting debtor. Shylock was disappointed because he could not get his pound of flesh in place of his gold. In the Hawaiian case the disappointment lies in the fact that the gold is forthcoming without mention of the pound of flesh. It may be some encouragement to the royalists who claim rather rashly that the annexationists are to be driven to the wall, if they do not pay up, to learn that the minister of finance did not—positively did not—hand over that little balance of \$50,000 and interest to Spreckels' bank yesterday, as promised. The money, however, our royalist friends will be sorry to learn, is all piled up in good United States gold coin in Bishop & Co.'s bank and will be handed over on Monday, wind and weather permitting. This will break another royalist tabu, long be it remembered!

Speaking of this little due bill against the government reminds us of another amounting to some \$30,000, to be sent to London to pay the interest on the loan due in July next. In view of the prompt manner in which the late debts of the government have been met we are quite certain the friends of that political ghost called the monarchy will believe the statement that the drafts for the amount due in London have already been drawn by the minister of finance to be forwarded by the City of Peking on June 6th, so that the money will arrive over seas two weeks ahead of time. This is promptness in spite of royalist prophecies. At present writing the Provisional government is still solvent and is living within the amount of its monthly income. What royalist administration in Hawaii ever had such public confidence behind it?

The faith of royalists is something worthy of admiration, even though the cause be a poor one. The urchin who described "faith" as "the quality by which we are enabled to believe that which we know is untrue," could not have defined more aptly had he been describing a royalist's political faith. There are no rumors so absurd that the ex-queen's followers—they are waning daily now—and newspapers will not repeat them longingly and hopefully. Ordinary people can see but little to base hope on in Mr. Harold Sewall's fickle babbling or in the theory that the government is only putting the capitol building in shape for the ex-queen's restoration; but the royalists claim hope lurketh even there. The leading journal of the lost cause even hopes there is something wrong in "the nature of the transactions" which have unexpectedly produced \$95,000 to

pay Mr. Spreckels' claims. It is with confidence and pleasure our esteemed contemporary is informed that the transactions are perfectly straight, and we wish to apologize to the public for the doubt attempted to be cast upon the minister of finance by the royalist organ. The fact is the Bulletin has had so much to do with royalist finances and political methods that it has at last come to believe there is no such thing as honesty in government finances. The only comment necessary is that times have lately changed.

The Hawaiian flag floated yesterday for the first time in history over the sovereign seat of government in Hawaii. The occupation of the new executive building by the heads of departments means that the will of the nation has been formally substituted for the shadow of monarchy that has lately haunted the old palace. That the Provisional government is there to stay no one doubts. There has been during the last ten years a general breaking up and disintegration of the old political system. The national growth and political evolution which have produced the new system of government necessarily and finally prohibit a return to the old.

A LARGE FUNERAL.

The Late General Armstrong Buried with Military Honors.

The funeral of General Armstrong at Hampton, Va., Saturday, May 13th, was the largest seen in that section since the war, many distinguished educators from the North being present, says the Washington Star. Appropriate services were held in Memorial Chapel, the Rev. H. B. Frissell, chaplain of the school, and Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of St. John's church, Hampton, and the Rev. Dr. Cheaney of Boston, paying eloquent tributes to the deceased. The following members of the Loyal League were honorary pallbearers: Col. Royal T. Frank, Capt. J. M. K. Davis, Capt. W. L. Alexander, Capt. Francis S. Brown and Lieut. Edward Davis, of the garrison; Gov. Woodfin of the Soldiers' Home; Col. Clay of Newport News, and Col. John Hamilton of Brooklyn. The post band, with six batteries of artillery under Maj. Hasbrouck, formed the military escort. Volleys were fired over the grave, after which the bugler sounded "taps."

Mr. Carl Schurz recently delivered a speech on the Hampton Institute and closed his address by saying: "I have heard the question asked: But is not Gen. Armstrong an enthusiast? Yes, thank God, he is. Show me the man who has a wise head and an enthusiastic heart; a wise head capable of devising useful plans, inspired to energy and perseverance in their execution by his heart's enthusiasm. That is the man who will accomplish something,—that is the man whose endeavors deserve confidence and support. This is the kind of enthusiast General Armstrong has proved himself to be. For his work he has sacrificed his health, and he may sacrifice for it his life. But his good work is to last, and whoever knows that work, will heartily commend it for generous support to the public-spirited and benevolent among our people who have the well-being of their fellow-men and the good name of the country at heart."

A FORGOTTEN HOPE.

The Latest Move of the ex-Queen's ex-Ministry.

(From Daily June 2.)

It is reported that a meeting of the ex-queen's ex-cabinet was held day before yesterday to consider the proposition of sending an official statement of the ex-queen's case to Washington and presenting a copy of the same to Minister Blount.

It is understood the document was presented to the minister yesterday, and it is asserted by royalists that the document was forwarded to Washington by the Alameda.

There was once a proverbial man a day behind the fair; the only difference in this case is that the proverbial man is an ex-queen.

Something Good.

I have sold and used in my family for several years, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and have found it one of the most useful and satisfactory remedies I ever handled.—C. H. Lewis, Druggist, Salt Lake City, Utah. For sale by all medicine dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

THE VOLCANO ROAD

FROM THE START TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Magnificent Avenue of Foliage.

The Modest Sum of Ten Thousand Dollars Will Complete It Through to the Volcano House.

The Volcano road is attracting much attention now from the officials of the government, and during my recent visit to the volcano I obtained the following information regarding the work done. It may be of interest at this time, when one can look forward to the early completion of the work. As is well known the Volcano road, as well as the Punchbowl road, was started through the energy of Mr. L. A. Thurston. The road was originally surveyed by J. M. Lydgate. He followed the line of the old volcano trail from Hilo though the maximum grade was seven per cent., the survey was extremely crooked. It was a mistake, as is well known now, to follow the old trail, as the line goes too much to the south and does not rise as it should, as at four miles from Hilo the elevation is only 180 feet; at eight miles 280 feet; at ten miles 550 feet and at twelve miles 750 feet. The elevation of the Volcano house is 3970 feet, and the distance from Hilo by road is thirty-one miles. This would give an average gradient of 130 feet to the mile, so that at twelve miles the road should really be 1500 feet, or twice as high as it is now. But it was claimed, as an afterthought, perhaps, that by going so low, it made it possible to start a branch from the Volcano road to Puna at about nine miles from Hilo.

The survey was made in 1888, and construction was started immediately, under the supervision of John Marlin, who built twelve and one-quarter miles of road, at an average cost of construction of \$3650 per mile, exclusive of prison labor, and about \$4300 with prison labor.

There are quite a number of peculiarities about this portion of the road which are very noticeable, and first in importance is the great abundance of most excellent road material which lies close at hand along the entire roadway. This should have insured a more economical construction of the road, as I have been informed that a similar road can be built at any time by contract at \$2500 per mile. Another striking peculiarity is the absence of cuts on this portion of the road, as it was built entirely above the natural ground, on the principle that one can by the eye note inequalities of the ground, and readily even them off by filling in. But considering the fact that Mr. Marlin was not an engineer and in addition being handicapped by a poorly marked line he built a very good road, although he failed to give it enough crown.

There was an intermission of nearly a year in the work on the road. This was in 1890-91. It was during this period that Mr. William W. Bruner, a civil engineer, was employed to properly stake out the unfinished road, in order that the government could let the work by contract. The road was afterwards finished to a point 15½ miles from Hilo, at an elevation of 1315 feet. Half of the road was now built, but only one-third of the mountain's height was reached. To emphasize the situation, from the end of the then finished road the line of roadway was graded to the pahoehoe, a distance of about a mile, on a descending grade of a total fall of over fifty feet.

This piece of road Mr. Bruner insisted should be cut out, as it only served to lengthen the road to its disadvantage. The result was the new survey of the road opened up the Olaa forest to settlement, and in addition it shortened the distance to the Volcano house by 1½ miles. The opening of this vast stretch of extremely fertile land is the best feature of the road, as already over 7000 acres of land on the line of the roadway have been leased at figures of \$1.50 and \$2 per acre per annum, and the road still unfinished! It is estimated that in six years' time the government will receive an annual rental of over \$25,000 from the lands of Olaa.

The alignment of the road through the Olaa forest is magnificent; there is one stretch of over four miles with but one turn, and the line of roadway is a beautiful avenue with the densest tropical foliage. This road has been built for the most part expensively, as it was necessary to purchase portable track and cars for the transportation of the road material. The average depth of soil is about four feet, and taking the monthly rainfall of 12 or more inches, it is an extremely difficult place to build a substantial road. All road material had to be quarried for; but, in every place possible, the material was taken on the line of the roadway by deep cuttings. This cheapened the transportation, bettered the grade, improved the alignment, and

greatly lessened the first cost of the road.

The next four-and-a-half miles of the road was completed under the supervision of John Moore at an average cost of construction of \$7730, including \$1730 as value per mile of prison labor. It was then decided to hasten the completion of the road and to build it at the rate of one mile a month.

Mr. Bruner, who had surveyed the road, was placed in charge. The money soon gave out, and he was left with the paltry sum of \$1090 a month to pay every expense in connection with the work, and to build the road with prison labor. The three miles built under his charge was by all odds the hardest part of the entire work, and it has been built at a total expenditure of \$3880 a mile or \$6140, including \$2260 as the value of prison labor. Mr. Bruner deserves great credit, for having the courage to take an engine and rock-breaker up the road from Hilo when everyone insisted that the feat could not be accomplished. There was a stretch of road just below the twentieth mile, on which Wilson's wagon was stuck the first time it went on it. It was on this piece of road that the traction engine was able to go just 60 feet a day, with a large force of men getting out rock to replace the macadam forced out of sight by the weight of the engine. There appeared to be a bog underlying this portion of the road, and it took 5 feet of rock to fill up the gap.

The road is now built through the earth formation and is finished to the twenty-third mile. The succeeding half mile is half graded. At twenty-three and a half miles the road enters upon the pahoehoe which is covered with sand and soil. Some 400 feet of the worst portion of this has been graded and by another two weeks the roughest piece will be in fair shape for horseback travel. The balance is solid pahoehoe bottom with a sandy surface soil of four or five inches and no one who can ride at all, can complain of this trail.

Mr. Bruner informed me that if the government would give him a respectable force of men he could have this piece of road graded to a width of eight feet by the end of July and with it will be completed the only difficult work remaining. His idea is to push the road through at a width of seven or eight feet, so as to permit carriage travel as speedily as possible, and if 100 men could be put on the work the road could be completed to the Volcano house in three months. He estimates that it would require \$10,000 or a monthly allowance of \$3000 over and above the present arrangement of \$1000. In finishing the road it would only be necessary to further widen it to 13 or 14 feet, as travel on the Pahoehoe portion of the road is bound to be rare. The lower portion of the road has been built of macadam at a regular width of 16 feet.

As the government has spent so much money on this road the required \$10,000 to open it to the final destination should be forthcoming at once.

It must be remembered that fully one half of the visitors to the volcano are taking their first horseback ride, so it will be seen that a through wagon road to the volcano is almost a necessity if we are to cater to that class of tourists. Under the most favorable circumstances, to a person riding a horse for the first time, the journey is most fatiguing and attended with considerable discomfort. If, therefore, we can get the wagon road through the whole distance, it must prove of immense benefit to the Volcano house and the steamship companies, besides making this route to the volcano an easy and comfortable journey.

FRANK L. HOGGS.

A WATER FRONT EVENT.

Three Large Ocean Steamers in Port at One Time.

Thursday was a busy day along the water front. Three big ocean steamers in one day is an event here, and many people visited the wharves to see the vessels. The Hawaiian band had a busy day, as the boys serenaded the passengers on each vessel. They commenced with the Monowai, then their attention was given to the Alameda, and later in the afternoon the passengers on the Miowera were treated to a lively concert.

The last named vessel was visited by a great many people who agreed that she is both a handsome and comfortable steamer. She came into the harbor and was docked at the mail wharf. She drew 17 feet of water forward and 20 feet aft. Her best day's run on the voyage up was 357 miles. The vessel has a record of 384 miles.

The Alameda departed for San Francisco about 1 o'clock; the Monowai left for the Colonies at 2:30 o'clock and it was after 3 before the Miowera got away. The three vessels aggregate 5996 tons net.

Stowaways in Hard Luck.

While the Monowai was off port Thursday morning four stowaways were found on board. They were put in irons and transferred to the Alameda, to be returned to San Francisco. One stowaway was found on the Alameda. He was sent back on the Monowai.

SIGNIFICANT!

FACTS CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN REPORTED BY MINISTER BLOUNT.

Pointing Strongly Toward the Establishment of a United States Protectorate.

The following dispatch to the Boston Transcript, from a reliable and well-known Washington news-gatherer, was forwarded by the steamer Monowai to the ADVERTISER. Private advices also received Thursday confirm the contents of the dispatch:

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The State Department has just received voluminous dispatches from Commissioner Blount at Hawaii, in which he depicts the situation of affairs from the inception of the revolution which placed the Provisional government in authority down to the time of his arrival on the island upon a thorough investigation from all sides, and since upon personal knowledge of events as they have transpired. He makes no recommendations, but leaves the President and secretary of state to draw their own conclusions. He does not think it in the logic of the situation that the monarchy should be restored. The Provisional government is becoming more in harmony with the wishes of the people every day. The commissioner, having refused to use his office to restore the queen, and having intimated that the Washington government was not so inclined, set aside that phase of the question, which also met with ready acquiescence. The mercantile and commercial interests, he reports, are largely in favor of some stable government brought about through the influence of the United States, whether it be on an independent basis or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Provisional government and inhabitants of the islands, as well as the foreign residents, now fully understand that the United States government will not tolerate any interference by any foreign power. The knowledge of this purpose has given the Provisional government a prestige against the intrigues of local or outside influences. The retirement of Minister Stevens and the appointment of Commissioner Blount, who is now familiar with the conditions on the islands and the policy of this government, is admitted in official circles to mean a policy of deliberation in the final determination of the relations of the country to the United States. Commissioner Blount reports everything peaceful and no apprehensions of a disturbance of the existing conditions. SHAW.

The Mutual Life.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. This company has a world-wide reputation and is one of the best life insurance companies extant. The following amounts were received and disbursed to its policy-holders during the last fifty years: \$450,000,000 premium receipts, \$350,000,000 returned to policy-holders, and \$170,000,000 held in reserve for future claims. Mr. S. B. Rose is the local agent for the company.

Department Changes.

Chief Engineer Hustace has been using an official axe around No. 1 Engine house. He has dismissed for cause, the engineer, Patrick Hughes, the driver, John Warner, and the foreman, William Downer. The last two positions have been filled by the appointment of William Keawe and Gus Morrissey, respectively. The position of engineer will not be filled at present.

Elected to the Council.

In the executive session of the councils held Thursday afternoon, Joseph P. Mendonca, a well-known Portuguese resident, was elected a member of the advisory council in place of Mr. S. M. Damon, appointed Minister. Mr. Mendonca has been a resident of this country for twenty-five years. He is considered a wealthy man.

J. W. Bipikane has had a new flag pole put up at his residence. A large Hawaiian flag twelve feet long is now being made to his order by native women.